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563 It will be seen from the above figures that Russians
162 form a majority in Chernomoria only, while the Armenians form a large majority in the Government of Erivan and the Province of Kars, the Georgians in the Governments of Kutais and Tiflis, the Tatars in the Governments of Baku and Elisavetopol, and the Lesghians in Daghestan.

(6) Population.

Distribution and Density

161 The Russian official census of 1897 gave the total population of Transcaucasia as about 5,565,000. Since then various estimates have been made, based upon this census and the yearly increase of the population so far as it could be ascertained.

The Statesman's Year Book for 1918 gives the following statistics (approximate) for the population on January 1, 1915:

	Area.	*Population.*	*Density per Square Mile.*
Baku		1,119,600	75
Batum		186,000	69
Chernomoria		201,800	63
Daghestan		732,900	64
Elisavetopol		1,117,200	66
Erivan		1,034,800	96
Kars		403,000	56
Kutais		1,070,300	130
Sukhum		147,600	58
Tiflis		1,394,800	88
Zakatali		101,800	66
Total		7,509,500	79

From this it will be seen that the population is densest in the Governments of Kutais, Erivan, and Tiflis, where the soil is richest and agriculture is the general occupation. The density of the population in the Government of Baku is largely due to the existence of the oil-fields.

Towns

361 *Tiflis* (population in 1913, 327,800) is the capital of
161 Caucasia and the largest town. Next in size is *Baku*

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(population in 1913, 237,000). Other important towns 361
are *Novorossiisk* (66,700), *Elisavetopol* (63,400 in 1910), 161
Kutais (53,900), *Batum* (46,000), and *Erivan* (34,000). For further particulars concerning these see below, pp. 42 and 77.

Movement

Recent statistics are not available, but the annual 161
rate of increase can be roughly estimated at 60,000. 165
It is probable that the Armenians increase at a more rapid rate than the other nationalities in Transcaucasia. The death-rate, particularly among children, is certainly high; for this the unhealthy climate in the west, the rigorous winters in the east and central parts, and the ignorance of the natives are responsible.

Accurate statistics of emigration are not available. 167
Since the great migration of the Cherkess (to Anatolia) and other Mohammedan tribes (to Turkey), which depopulated much of the western coast in the latter half of the nineteenth century, emigration has tended to be spasmodic. A certain number of Armenians emigrate to America. Many tribes still live what is practically a nomadic life; and for those who are not too proud to do manual labour the towns form a continual attraction.

Immigrants are largely Russians, both official and non-official. The latter come very largely from South Russia and settle in the central governments or, for industrial purposes, at Baku. There is a small annual influx of foreigners, but not to the same extent as in Ciscaucasia. Periodically there have been Armenian immigrations from Turkish Armenia, though these have lately been regarded unfavourably by the Government.

CISCAUCASIA

(1) Position and Frontiers

Ciscaucasia, a district of European Russia, is the 131
northern part of the region of Caucasia. It is bounded on the west by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov;

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In the 'black earth' steppes of Ciscaucasia the maximum rainfall is at the beginning of summer; on the eastern steppes, which extend along the Caspian Sea, the maximum is reached in March.

(4) Sanitary Conditions

The science of hygiene is unknown in Caucasian villages, and medical aid is absent or inaccessible in country districts. Malaria is the characteristic disease of Caucasia, but small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, dysentery, typhus, and pneumonia are prevalent and cause many deaths.

In the fashionable health resorts, such as Kislovodsk, Jelieźnovodsk and Pyatigozsk, there are very up-to-date sanatoria established on the latest German lines, to which people come from all parts of Russia to take the waters and the cure.

(5) Race and Language

Russians form 34 per cent. of the people of Ciscaucasia, and in the Government of Stavropol amount to 90 per cent. In the Province of Kuban 109 per 1,000 are Cossacks; in Terek the proportion is 179 per 1,000. Tatars live in the east and south-east, where they form 19·3 per cent. of the inhabitants. The remainder consists of Kalmucks, Turcomans, Nogai-Tatars, Armenians, Georgians, Germans, Poles, &c. (See also p. 8.)

(6) Population

The population of the three Ciscaucasian provinces on January 1, 1913, was 5,470,600, distributed as follows:

	Rural Population.	*Urban Population.*	*Total.*
Kuban . .	2,667,000	244,800	2,911,800
Stavropol .	1,232,400	79,700	1,312,100
Terek . .	1,015,100	231,600	1,246,700

Towns

Ekaterinodar (population in 1897, 65,697, now about 107,000), the capital of the Province of Kuban, is

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CISCAUCASIA

situated on the left bank of the Kuban river, 100 miles from its mouth and 125 miles south of the Sea of Azov. Other towns are *Anapa* (population in 1897, 6,676), a port; *Batalpashinsk* (8,100); *Maikop* (in 1902, 34,191, now about 50,000); *Temryuk* (in 1897, 14,479), a fortified town and port; *Yeisk* (in 1897, 35,446, now about 50,000), a port on the Sea of Azov.

In the Province of Stavropol, *Stavropol* (population in 1897, 41,621, now about 60,000), which is strongly fortified, is the chief town.

In Terek, *Vladikavkaz* (population in 1897, 49,924, now variously estimated at 53,000 to 79,000) is the capital, and is an important centre of communications. Other towns are *Mozdok* (in 1897, 14,583), 50 miles north of Vladikavkaz; *Georgievsk* (11,532), a fortified town on the Podkumka; *Kislyar* (7,353), on the road from Astrakhan to Derbent; *Kislovodsk* (4,078), a Cossack town with hot saline springs.

On the steppes or prairies of the Caucasian Highlands and along the Kuban river there are many prosperous Cossack villages with considerable populations.

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district); at Dzansul copper mines (1,000 horse-power); and two at Erivan.

Smaller electric plants are to be found at New Athos Monastery (at Goro); at Borzhom, on the Grand Ducal estates; and at Akhalkalaki, in private hands.

The electric power-stations on the Baku oil-fields have already been mentioned (see p. 73).

The water-power offered by the rapid streams of the Caucasus has hitherto been almost entirely neglected, but in 1914 an important scheme was set on foot for the erection of two large power-stations, one on the Terek at Kazbek on the Georgian Military Road, and the other at Elenoffka, in Erivan, utilizing the waters of Lake Gokcha. The concession for the erection of turbines and generators for supplying power to all the industrial centres of Caucasia as well as for the lighting of cities was granted to a British company, and preliminary work had been carried out by August 1914.

A scheme was also under discussion in 1913 and 1914 for utilizing the refuse-laden overflow of the River Kvirili for generating electric power to be used in ferro-manganese furnaces.

(C) COMMERCE

(1) Domestic

(a) *Towns, Markets, and Fairs*

Baku, besides being the refining centre for the oil produced in the neighbouring fields, is also a distributing centre for the imports of Central Persia and Transcaspia. The volume of trade which passed through Baku to and from Persia and Russian Central Asia in 1912 amounted to over 5,000,000 tons, and was steadily increasing in 1914 at the expense of that of the trans-Armenian and trans-Mesopotamian routes. The population of Baku and the adjacent oil-fields in 1914 amounted to nearly 380,000. In 1909 the municipality raised a loan of £2,842,000 (of which £1,300,000 was

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subscribed in London) for the purpose of a new water-supply, drainage, and the construction of an electric station. Only the first of these three works has been carried out. A description of the port of Baku is given above, p. 45. *

Ekaterinodar is the centre of the increasingly important trade in tobacco. It has an annual fair, at which the value of goods exchanged is said to be about £400,000. There are several refineries, dealing with oil from the Maikop fields. As the town is both an agricultural and an industrial centre, experimental fruit-farms and technical schools have been opened there.

Tiflis, the seat of Government, is a fine modern town, with electric light, electric trams, and cold storage facilities. Only in the oriental quarter are there open bazaars. It is the distributing centre for Russian manufactured goods, and also does a large transit trade in Persian exports.

Vladikavkaz is the principal town of Ciscaucasia and an important agricultural centre. *Elisavetopol* is a centre for trade in wine, fruit, and cotton; *Erivan* and *Kutais* for trade in wine and fruit. *Stavropol*, *Akhaltsikh*, *Alexandropol*, *Kars*, *Grozni*, *Nukha*, and *Maikop* are all agricultural centres, the last especially for wine, while Nukha, Akhaltsikh, and Alexandropol are particularly concerned with fruit. Grozni and Maikop are also petroleum centres.

The principal centres of industry are *Tiflis*, *Baku*, *Batum*. *Ekaterinodar*, *Shusha*, *Novorossiisk*, and *Chavka*. Batum is declining as an industrial centre, whilst Baku and Ekaterinodar are progressing; both these last-named towns doubled their budgets between 1904 and 1909.

All Transcaucasian towns have their bazaars, and in the less populated and poorer districts monthly fairs take the place of shops.

Batum, Novorossiisk, Poti, and other ports are described above (pp. 42–46).

* [see cat. 116 -- Analyst]

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175 on the other the military power of the tribes was a constant
721 menace to the difficult line of communications with Transcaucasia, a menace the more dangerous when considered in conjunction with the friendly relations between the mountaineers and the Turks, and the latter's naval control of the Black Sea. In 1816 therefore, when Yermolov became Viceroy of the Caucasus, Russia's military obligations in Europe and in Persia being for the moment eased, it was decided to undertake the reduction of the mountain tribes.

726 The operations, which extended along the whole length of
175 the Cossack Line, a length of over 450 miles, were divided into three groups. On the right flank, the Cherkesses and Abkhazians were to be attacked; on the centre, the Kabards and Ossets; on the left flank the Chechens and the tribes of Daghestan. Of these three groups, the task allotted to the troops on the left flank was the most difficult. The western tribes though brave were not numerous; their strength had been sapped by a plague originally introduced by Turkish sailors, while the central tribes, Kabards and Ossets, had already received some severe lessons and gave little further trouble. The Chechen tribes, however, were numerous and capable guerrilla fighters, while the thick forests covering their hills made difficult any general advance. Daghestan presented still more formidable obstacles. The area inhabited by the troublesome tribes consisted, as we have seen, of a narrow strip of littoral along the Caspian coast and an elevated table-land, through which a large number of streams had cut channels of a great depth, the whole rising south and west to lofty mountain chains, with several peaks of over
726 13,000 feet in height. The Lesghians, further, were the most
● 361 numerous—at the beginning of the war they are estimated
175 to have numbered nearly 2,000,000—and the most highly organised of all the tribes. And when threatened by superior forces, they would retire into their *auls* or fortified villages, situated on the most inaccessible parts of the mountains. These villages were so placed that the artillery of those days could seldom be brought to bear with effect on them, and their capture was only possible by storm—" a formidable business when every individual house has its garrison of desperate men, and still more desperate women. . . . The houses were of stone, two stories high; . . . they were disposed, as far as possible, amphitheatre-wise, so as to enfilade one another, the streets being tortuous and barely wide enough for two horsemen to ride abreast; straddled, too, in places by a house furnished

[‡D.C., in the Mountain Wars of 1814-64; see cat 116, p199 -- Analyst]

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with a wooden bar or portcullis, making passage impossible until the defenders posted there had been ousted or killed." [1]

In 1818–20 Yermolov commenced operations against the Chechens by the construction of the forts of Grozni ("Threatening") and Vnezapnaia ("Fort Surprise"), while the Armenian General Madatov reduced the Lesghian Khanates of Sheki (with Nukha), Kiuri (with Akhti), Tabasseran, Kara-Kaitagh, Kazi-Kumukh, Khuntzakh (the capital of the Avar), and Akusha (the capital of the Dargo) Khans. In 1822 the central part of the Line was advanced into the Kabardan country, and the tribesmen, ravaged by a fourteen-years' plague, were reduced with cruel severity. Two years later the Chechens were attacked, but succeeded in inflicting several small defeats on the Russians.

The tribes were thoroughly roused by the brutal methods of the Russians, who had marched over their hills, burning auls, carrying off flocks, destroying crops and levelling trees, and there now arose at Ghimri in Avar Daghestan two preachers, Kazi [2] Mullah and Sheikh Shamil, who initiated a movement, Muridism, which at first advocated religious reform, temperance and the cessation of blood-feuds, but soon developed into a fierce agitation, at once religious and political, against the Russians. A common danger had at last united the warring tribes, and the leaders of the movement appealed to that fanatical religious feeling which alone could bind together peoples lacking common national traditions and ideals. Shamil was the more remarkable, although Kazi Mullah, until his death, overshadowed him as Imam, or secular head of the Murids. Desperately brave, a devoted husband and father, Shamil was at the same time cruel, treacherous, and jealous of the success of his subordinate chiefs. He frequently showed himself not only a skilful partisan-leader but a clever strategist, while his success in uniting the tribes was due as much to his administrative and organising ability as to his personal magnetism and power of rousing the religious fervour of the mass of the mountaineers by rhetoric and by a clever assumption of religious sanctity. In the latter respect he has been compared to Muhammad, for he showed a deep knowledge of psychology and an understanding of dramatic effect in the mysterious ceremonies, personal flagellations and supposed communings with the Prophet by which he imposed on the credulity and ignorance of his followers. But as his courage, organising ability and cunning laid the foundations of his

[1] Baddeley, ch. xxxii.

[2] Properly Ghazi.

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.361 But the numerically important groups which have developed a certain economic and political power live in the large valleys of the Caucasus, chiefly in those of Trans-Caucasia, where the natural conditions encourage such development. Thus, we shall find the great majority of the population living at low or even the lowest altitudes, under 750 m., not in the zone between 750 m. and 2000 m. which is most preferable from the point of view of health. The big industrial or otherwise economically important centers of the Caucasus, Maikop, Groznyi, Makhach-Kala, Baku, Kirovabad, Tiflis, K'ut'aisi, P'ot'i, Bat'umi, Tuapse, Novorossiysk, (six of them on the seashore) are situated at altitudes below 500 m., the only exceptions being the economic centers of Armenia, Erivan and the Gokcha power station. In addition the agricultural districts are in the main situated at low altitudes. Only viticulture and horticulture are in many cases beyond the 1000 m. line. The necessity for irrigation is another factor preventing larger populations from living in the more salubrious zones of the Caucasus.

Density of Population

161 Apart from the big industrial centers, with their accumulation of huge populations in small areas, the regions with the greatest density of population are: first, Western

491 road from avalanches and falling rocks and debris. This road reaches the Kura river
• [361] at the city of Mts'khet'a, 21 km. north-northwest of Tiflis. Mts'khet'a is the picturesque ancient capital of Georgia, with the Cathedral of Sveti Ts'khoveli and the Samt'auri monastery. On the spot where the cathedral now stands, there existed, prior to the 5th century, a wooden church said to have been erected in 328 during the time of Tsminda Nino (St. Nina), the Apostle of the Georgians. There were about 1500 inhabitants in Mts'khet'a in 1929. In Tiflis the road joins all the important communication lines of Trans-Caucasia. The Georgian Army road is not only the best but also the shortest connecting line between north and south.

The Oset'ian Army Road

In K'ut'aisi the Oset'ian Army road has its southern end where it joins the west Trans-Caucasian communication system. This road is almost 300 km. long, since it crosses the Caucasus in a general northeast-southwest direction. It starts at one of the small railroad stations west of Ordzhonikidze (Dzaudjykau); in former times this was at the station of El'khotovo, 35 km. northwest of Beslan, the railroad hub from which the

outstanding for their height; two meters is not rare.

C. G. 361 342 Svanet'ia is perhaps the only Caucasian country where every individual house is a real fortress. The mountain villages, usually known by the Turkic term aul all over the Caucasus, always consist of a certain number of houses fortified by defense towers. In some parts of the Caucasus every second or third house, or rather estate, has such a tower. In Dagestan, in general, about three-quarters of the houses of a village are fortified. In Svanet'ia, however, most houses are built of stone and have their own tower. It was known to classical [191] antiquity that many, or at least some, Caucasian peoples dwelt in towers, and the Mossynoikoi, mentioned above as metal workers,[1] were accordingly called "tower dwellers" (mossyn meaning "tower"; Xenophon V, 5; Strabon XII, 3, 18). For lack of wood, brushwood, and clay, stone is the only building material in many auls; but in most auls the houses, usually called by the K'art'uli term sakhli, are built of stone for reasons of defense. When the auls are built up the slopes of mountains, the sakhlis are arranged in staircase fashion one above the other, so that it is possible to go through the larger part of an aul using the roofs as the only path, i.e., by climbing from one roof to another. The roofs are flat and consist of stamped clay spread out

[1] [cf. cat. 116, p. 207 -- Analyst]

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Georgia RI1
Swan

C. G. 341 342 over the wooden lattice of the horizontal roof frame. These flat roofs are also much used for growing cereals, vegetables, curing meat, etc. The sakhli is also the common type of house in most parts of Anatolia and Iran, where we also find the staircase-like arrangement of the sakhlis on the mountain slopes.

C. G. 628 These are the lands where the kings of Sak'art'velo or the Emirs and Khans of Shirvan and Arran had no say, nor did the Caliph in Baghdad or the Roman Emperor have any authority, with the result that feuds were fought right on the spot. Thus, there were times when not only one aul fought another, but even one clan or family fought another within the same aul. Hence the many small castles; hence a man always carried his kinzhal; hence such customs as the vendetta, the qan-alma (Turkic: "taking of blood"), which have been preserved there down to the present time. Svanet'ia consists of three small lands: Free Svanet'ia, Svanet'ia of the Dadishkeliani, and Svanet'ia of the Dadiani, the latter two named after the families of their former overlords. Many pagan elements are found in the Eastern Orthodox religion of these valiant mountaineers, although to a lesser degree than is true of the Oset'i, as mentioned above, or some of the Dagestanians, who were later converted to Islam.

C. G. 631

C. G. 771

Pattern of Settlement

162 In the Northern Caucasus, the boundary line between the indigenous peoples and the Russian and Ukrainian immigrants lies generally along the Kuban'-Terek river line, with the more recent arrivals settled in the lowlands and the indigenous population in the uplands. There are two exceptions to this general statement: (1) in the extreme west, the Slavic immigrants have penetrated into the mountains in addition to the lowlands; (2) in the extreme east, the lowlands between the Terek and the Kuma rivers are dry semi-desert steppes suitable only for extensive grazing and are therefore very sparsely populated.

161 The average density in the Northern Caucasus is 30 persons per square kilometer. It rises to 50 and more persons, on the one hand, in the more fertile lowland sections and the valleys of major rivers -- the Kuban' and the Terek (in Northern Ossetia), and on the other hand, in industrial areas, such as the Groznyi oilfields. Lower densities of 10 persons and less per square kilometer are found in the higher mountain sections of the Caucasus and the arid steppes of the northeast. Generally speaking, the population is therefore found predominantly in the foothills of the Caucasus.

361 Two sharply different types of rural settlements are found. The Russian and

.361 Ukrainian population tends to be concentrated in large villages, known as stanitsas, with an average population of 5,000 or more, extending along low-lying river banks with large orchards and vegetable gardens attached to each home. The indigenous population in the mountains is found in small villages, known as auls, extending in bead-like fashion along the abrupt banks of mountain streams.

The cities nearly all arose before the Soviet regime. There are vitually no large new industrial centers, such as characterize many other parts of the Soviet Union. The cities arose as fortified points of the Russian and Ukrainian intruders (Vladikavkaz, later renamed Ordzhonikidze), resorts (Piatigorsk, Kislovodsk), or industrial and commercial centers (Krasnodar, Groznyi).

161 The density of population is quite uneven in Transcaucasia. While the upland areas of the Caucasus are often entirely devoid of settlement, river valleys may reach a density of 50 to 100 persons per square kilometer, while especially dense areas may go as high as 200. For the most part, however, the density varies from 25 to 50 persons per square kilometer, descending to 10 to 25 persons in the dry steppes and the upper foothills.

In Georgia, where the average density is 51 persons per square kilometer, 57 per cent of the population lives in areas below 500 meters elevation, while 27.6 per cent live in areas between 500 and 1,000 meters elevation.

.361 The largest metropolitan centers are for the most part ancient cities, such as Tbilisi, Kirovabad, Kutaisi and Erevan. Baku arose before the Bolshevik Revolution as the world's best-known oil producer. Under the Soviet regime, industrial cities have grown rapidly in Transcaucasia and a number of new centers have been established. The most important of these recent creations are probably [438] Sumgait near Baku, and Rustavi near Tbilisi, both founded during the Second World War. Sumgait produces steel pipe, alumimum and synthetic rubber, and is due to get a superphosphate plant during the sixth Five-Year Plan. Rustavi has an integrated steel plant and produces cement and nitrate fertilizer.

C. G. 342 (Guria, Mingrelia, part of Imeretia) of wood; in the Imeretian mountains (Racha) of wattle; in Kakhetia all types occur. In eastern and southern Georgia there is also found the so-called "crown-shaped" roof (gvirgvini), which consists of beams over which other beams are placed diagonally, in successive layers narrowing upwards, so that a cupola is formed. Light enters through the spaces between the beams.

C. G. 361 In Kartlia the houses are irregularly grouped into villages, without enclosures and without streets. In the western subtropical region and in Kakhetia the farms are surrounded by fences; in Kakhetia they are situated farther apart amidst the vineyards. Besides the living C. G. 343 quarters, the farms have stables, hen-houses, barns and granaries--the latter made of wattle and raised from the ground on poles. There is usually a hut with a cover of ferns for newly-wed couples, a well, etc. There is also a baking-C. G. [354] oven consisting of a cylinder of wattle coated with clay; after heating the oven with charcoal, the dough is placed inside on the wall, after which the oven is closed with a wooden lid and cloths. In wine-growing regions there is a wine C. G. 342 cellar with a wine press, and large earthenware wine containers, sunk into the ground.

The Svan house is built of rough stones; the ground plan is rectangular. It usually has two stories. The ground floor contains a storeroom which at the same time serves as wine cellar, and the winter-quarters for humans and

C. 342 building; the floor consisted of packed earth and contained a firepit, above which was placed a high chimney of straw coated with clay. Outside the enclosure containing living quarters, horse-stable, and sheepfold, there was a special lodging for guests (R. kunatskaia). The C. G. 342 dwellings of the Abkhaz were the most primitive in the Caucasus: They were rectangular structures with walls of wattle, in cold weather sometimes covered with ferns. The thatched roof rested on a beam supported at the rear by a pole, and in front by two slanting poles which touched at the top. In the back there was a partition which served several purposes: storeroom, guest room, winter stable.

C. 342 361 In the mountains of Dagestan the houses are clustered close together into villages which rise terrace-like on inaccessible and easily defended mountain slopes. The houses stand in rows, so that the roofs of one row serve as the front yards of the houses in the row above. The most common building material is rough stone; the houses consist of two or more stories, the lower one being used as stable and storeroom, the upper one containing the rooms for men, for women and for guests.

C. G. 712 A typical feature of the Caucasian mountaineers' settlements are the defense towers, which in the Svan villages are built near almost every house and are also common in the settlements of the Khevsur, Tush and Pshav. On the northern slopes of the Caucasus mountains they are found in Ossete territory and also in the

Major Cities of the Caucasus

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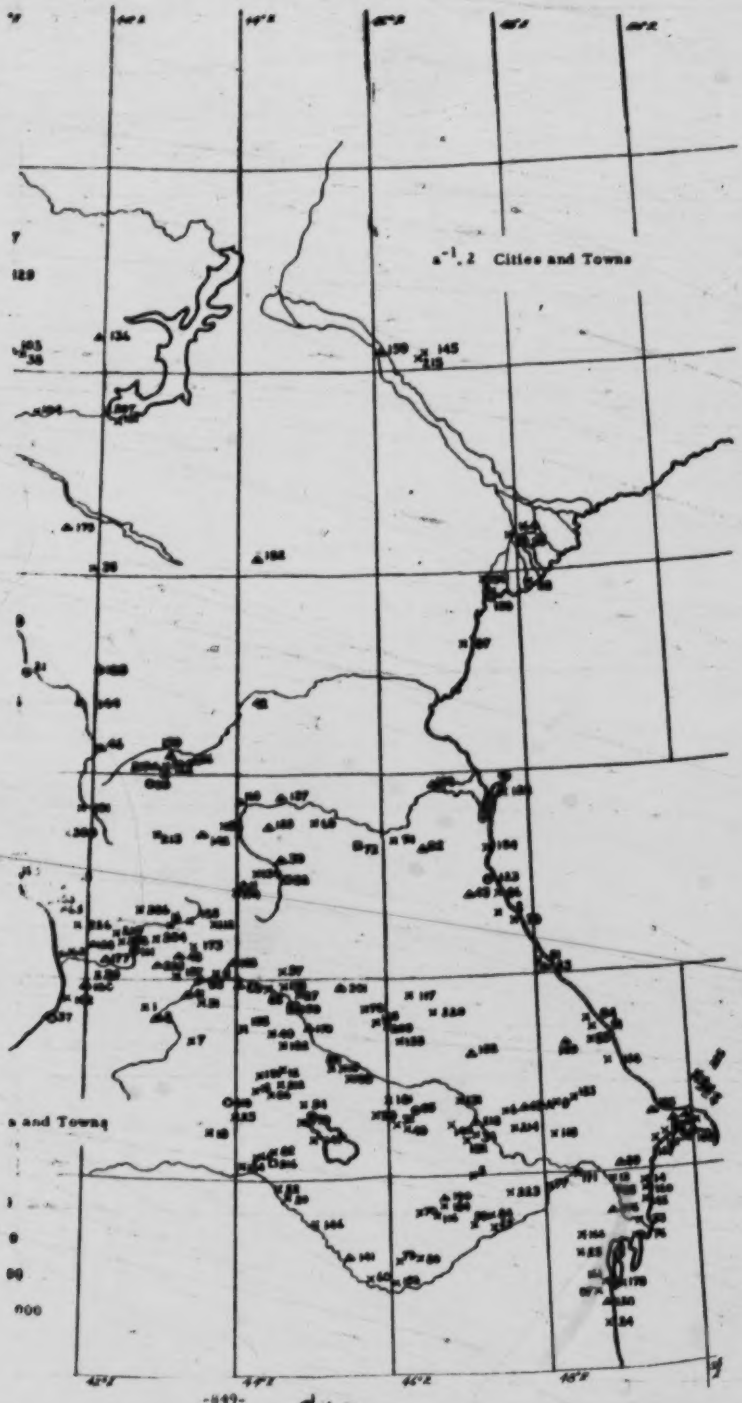

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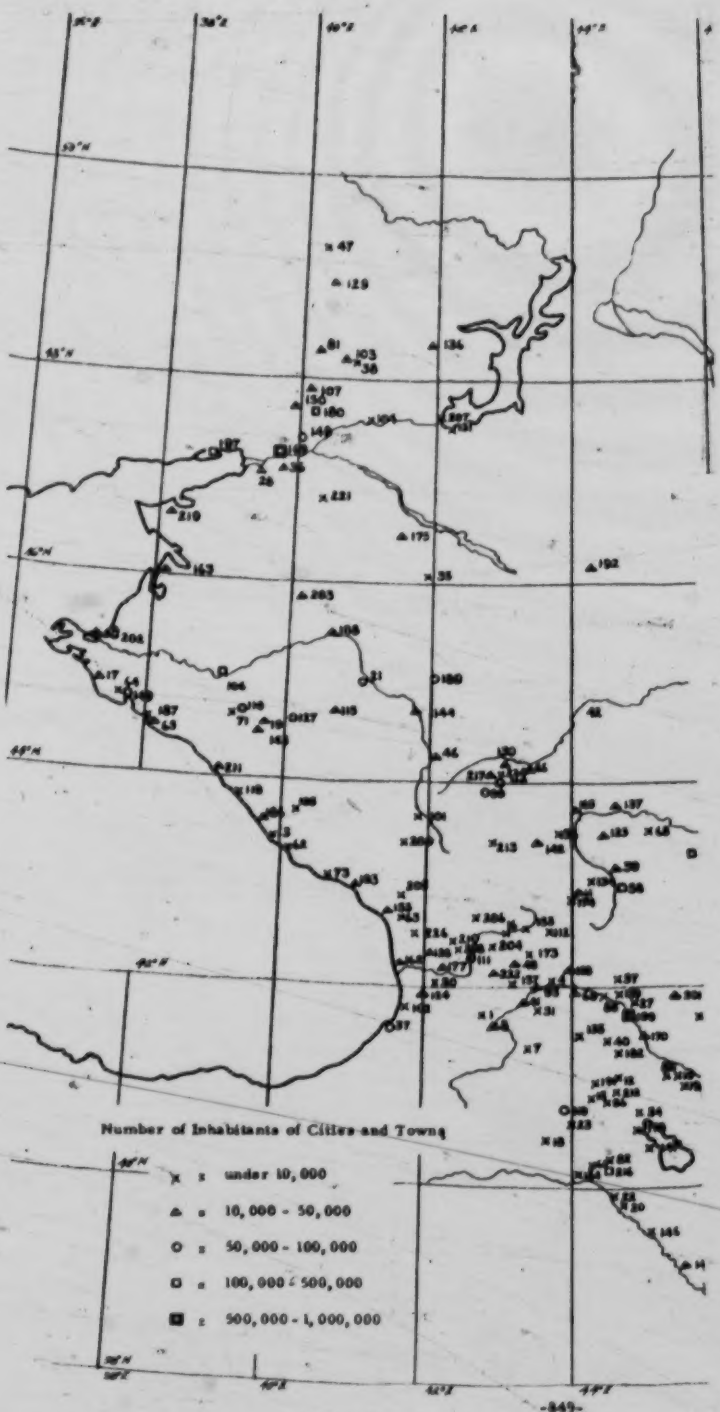
Number of Inhabitants of Cities and Towns
x : under 10,000
△ : 10,000 - 50,000
○ : 50,000 - 100,000
□ : 100,000 - 500,000
■ : 500,000 - 1,000,000

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COMMERCIAL CENTERS

361 The importance of commercial centers in the Soviet is small. Even old and important centers, unless supported by industry or by politico-administrative considerations, tend to decline. Commercial centers of importance are Rostov, Astrakhan', Makhachkala in the North, and Tbilisi in the South Caucasus.

b 2 .1 Commercial Centers

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in a southwestern suburb of Krasnyy Sulin. The former plays an important role in the mechanization of the coal-mining operations. Before the Second World War, more than 10 percent of the Donbas coal was mined within Rostov Oblast.

On the basis of the coal resources, heavy industry is operating metallurgical plants at Taganrog and Krasnyy Sulin. Rostov is the home of *Rossel'mash*, the largest agricultural machinery plant of the USSR. Agricultural implements are also manufactured at Morozovsk. Other centers engaged in the production of machinery and metal products are Taganrog, Novocherkassk, Glubokiy, and Likhovskoy (at Likhaya station).

In the northern grain-growing district, wheat and sunflower are the dominant crops. Toward the southeast, barley and mustard become important; further on, toward the Caspian Lowland, the emphasis shifts to stock raising. Horses and meat cattle are gradually replaced by sheep in the drier areas. Cotton is grown to some extent in the south and the southeast. Several Cossack villages along the Don River, notably Tsimlyanskaya and Razdorskaya, have extensive vineyards. In a wide zone through the urban and heavily industrialized section of Taganrog-Rostov-Shakhty, truck gardening and the raising of dairy cattle are the principal agricultural activities. The principal agricultural centers are Millerovo and Chertkovo in the north and Sal'sk (with near-by Gigant state farm, one of the largest grain farms of the USSR) in the southeast. These and other towns throughout the oblast mill flour, extract sunflower oil, and process tobacco. The fish catch of the Don delta and adjacent Taganrog Gulf is processed at Azov, a small port southwest of Rostov.

Rostov Oblast is settled by Russians and a Ukrainian minority. Prior to the Second World War some Kalmyk elements were organized into a Kalmyk national rayon, northwest of Zimovniki. In 1944, following the abrogation of the Kalmyk Autonomous SSR, the rayon was also abrogated, and presumably the population was resettled elsewhere. In this connection, Rostov Oblast also acquired the westernmost section of the former Kalmyk Autonomous SSR.

Rostov lies on the elevated, right bank of the Don River at the head of the delta. Thanks to its favorable location at the junction of trade routes between the Black Sea, the Volga, the Ukraine, the European Center, and the Northern Caucasus, it developed early into an important commercial center and transportation hub. With the construction of the

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Rossel'mash agricultural machinery works, the city became an industrial center of first rank. It is the site of an auto-assembly plant, airplane factory, shipyards and machine-tool works, and produces a wide range of products, including foods (flour, vegetable oil, meat, canned goods), paints, cement, glass, shoes, furniture, and cigarettes. The city suffered considerably during the Second World War. Across the Don River lies Bataysk, a rail junction and aircraft center with two large airfields and repair shops. Northeast of Rostov, on the Aksay, a branch of the Don, lies the former center of the Don Cossacks, Novocherkassk, at present a machine-manufacturing city, with locomotive works.

Taganrog, the second city of the oblast, is a major coal and grain-shipping port on the Sea of Azov. A foremost industrial center, it has metallurgical and pipe-rolling mills, one of the largest boiler works of the USSR, and produces machines for the food and chemical industries. It manufactures agricultural implements, instruments, and shoes, and has an extensive food-processing industry. Shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing are also important.

Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy, on the Northern Donets River and the Voronezh-Rostov railroad, has chemical works and lumber mills and produces flour and alcohol.

Shakhty (formerly called Aleksandrovsk-Grushevskiy) is the largest coal-mining center in this section of the Donets Basin. It has a 90,000 kw. power station in its eastern suburb of Artemovskiy, textile, leather and food industries. Its southern suburb, Kamenolomni, has stone quarries (for which it is named) and metalworks. Another coal-mining center, Novoshakhtinsk (until 1939, Komintern), lies west of Shakhty.

Krasnodar Kray

Capital, Krasnodar; area, 32,800, population, 3,000,000

Krasnodar Kray occupies the western section of the Northern Caucasus adjoining the Sea of Azov and includes a short section of Transcaucasia along the Black Sea littoral. The presence within a relatively restricted area of maritime and high-altitude influences bring about a great variety of natural conditions and economic activities. Thus, the forested slopes of the Greater Caucasus are in sharp contrast to the treeless level steppes beyond the Kuban' River, and the subtropical Black Sea coast, protected from the northerly winter winds, is opposed to the continental climate of the remainder of the region.

The entire kray, with the exception of the mountains in the south and

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Sal steppes, where because of the dry conditions only sheep and horses can be successfully reared.

The rich agricultural production of the Kuban' lowlands is processed at a number of centers, chiefly Krasnodar, Armavir, Kropotkin, and Labinsk. Of great importance are oil presses, canneries, flour mills, and tobacco factories.

The Black Sea littoral is characterized by a humid, maritime climate, luxuriant natural vegetation, mineral springs, and a picturesque location between the mountains and the sea. These factors combine to make the area provide garden crops and health resorts. Because of the limited land area under cultivation and the presence of resorts (Sochi, Matsesta, and Anapa), the growing of vegetables, fruits, vineyards, and dairy farming receive priority. Tobacco, southern hemp, oil-bearing plants are also cultivated. Flower gardens and decorative plants are common. Wine is made chiefly at Anapa, at Abrau-Dyurso near Novorossiysk, and at Solntsedar [gift of the sun], just west of Gelendzhik. Gelendzhik itself is an important dairying center. Tea is processed at Dagomys, northwest of Sochi.

The Kuban'-Black Sea petroleum region (near Maykop) is centered in Neftegorsk [oil mountain] and Apsheronsk (named for the oil-rich Apsheron peninsula). Near by are the oil towns of Khadyzhenskiy and recently-opened Kutais. Another field has been developed at Il'skiy, southwest of Krasnodar. Prior to the Second World War this region was one of the most rapidly developing petroleum areas of the USSR; it had a tenfold increase in production under the Soviet regime. Destruction caused by the war has, however, been responsible for a considerable setback in output.

The basic transportation routes are the Rostov-Baku and Novorossiysk-Stalingrad railroads, their junction being at Tikhoretsk, a major rail center with extensive yards and shops. Short branch lines serve most sections of the region. During the Second World War the opening of the Black Sea littoral railroad between Adler and Sukhumi (Georgian SSR) established another vital link across the Greater Caucasus to the Transcaucasian republics. Coastal steamers serve the Black Sea shore, stopping at Sochi, Tuapse, and Novorossiysk, the most important ports.

Krasnodar, formerly called Yekaterinodar, lies on the right bank of the Kuban', in the middle of the fertile black-earth agricultural area. Once the capital of the Kuban' Cossacks, it has oil-refining and metalworking industries. It is a major food-processing and rail center, having

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dairying, tobacco, distilling, canning, flour, and meat-packing plants. Steel tubing and telephone equipment are also manufactured. Surrounding the city are some of the principal jute-producing lands of the USSR.

Novorossiysk is a well-equipped Black Sea port on Tsemes Bay and the principal cement-milling center of the USSR. It ships the wheat of the Kuban' area and lies amidst such well-known resorts as Anapa, to the northwest, and Kabardinka and Gelendzhik, to the southeast. West of the city is the famous champagne center of Abrau-Dyurso. Novorossiysk produces agricultural machinery, bicycles, furniture, textiles, and flour. Grain elevators and oil tanks lie in the harbor area. The cement mills ("Krasnyy Oktyabr'" and "Krasnyy Proletariy") lie in the suburb Standart, north of the Tsemes Bay. Other mills lie in the towns of Verkhne-Bakanskaya and Gayduk, northwest of Novorossiysk.

Tuapse, another major port on the Black Sea, rivals Batumi in the shipping and refining of petroleum. Surrounded by orchards and vineyards, it is the terminus of an oil pipe line from Groznyy and Neftegorsk. It produces large amounts of fuel oil, which serves as the principal power source for electric stations throughout the region. Shipbuilding and the manufacture of machines for the petroleum industry are also important.

Sochi is the most popular health resort on the Black Sea coast. It is the site of numerous sanitariums and an experimental station for subtropical agriculture. To the southeast lie the satellite resorts of Matsesta (sulphur springs) and Khosta. It became a city of republic rank in 1948.

Other important centers of Krasnodar Kray are Armavir, with food (meat, flour, sunflower oil) and agricultural machinery industries, Yeysk, a fishing port having canning and meat-packing plants, and Kropotkin (food products).

Adyge Autonomous Oblast (capital, Maykop; area, 1,700, population, 300,000) is located on the middle Kuban' River, between its left affluents, the Laba and the Belaya. It was formed in 1922 and is one of the few remaining settlement areas of the Cherkess, or Circassian, ethnic group. The population, which is about 45 percent Cherkess or Adyge (the designation applied by the people to themselves), is for the remainder evenly divided among the Russian and the Ukrainian groups. The rural economy rests chiefly on the cultivation of winter wheat, sunflowers, and tobacco. Horse breeding is also engaged in.

Maykop, on the Belaya River, at the north foot of the Caucasus, is

Ca 771 [870] during the summer holidays all that the Soviet authorities wished them to disregard. A number of Ingush party and Communist Youth League members, instead of working against the influence of religion, used themselves to go to the mosques to pray.[7]

Ca 447 191 The difficulties existing between the Soviet authorities and the Chechens and Ingush[1] were not exclusively due to the Bolshevik failure to understand the importance of the religious factor in the life of the mountaineers. There were also extraordinary difficulties of a technical nature, due to the fact that the directives of the central administration were issued in the Russian language and therefore did not reach the Chechen-Ingush masses. Being unable fully to understand the orders received, the local Soviet organs either could not carry them out, or falsified the decisions of the party and of the administration.[8]

GROZNY – THE OIL CITY

Ca 178 It was the tremendous dead weight of the predominantly Russian capital of Chechenia that prevented the implementation of any genuine Chechen autonomy and finally spelled the doom of the Chechen people. The actual liquidation of the Chechens would probably not have occurred had not the largest town in their homeland become an oil city, and indeed, one of the most important oil centres of the U.S.S.R.

Ca 315 S.U. 345 This oil city had developed out of the little fortress of Grozny.[2] Although Grozny oilfields had been discovered as early as 1833, they were hardly exploited at all in the nineteenth century. In 1912, however, they already supplied 11·5 per cent of the entire Russian oil. Between 1913 and 1917 this figure had risen to 16·7 per cent, and in the following four years to nearly 25 per cent. By 1937 the proportion of Grozny oil to total Russian oil production had fallen to 9·25 per cent, but in terms of absolute figures this output represented an increase of 234 per cent, compared to that before the First World War. The development of Grozny as an oil centre made for an increase of the population on an 'American scale'. In 1890 the place had no more than 6,000 inhabitants, against 34,067 in 1913, 97,095 in 1926 and 172,468 in 1939. It need hardly be added that the Chechens and Ingush, peoples consisting of shepherds and peasants, could not contribute anything worth mentioning to the rise of the town which was styled, almost ironically, 'Capital of the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.'. Among the oilworkers of Grozny there were probably at no time more than one-tenth of 'natives', and until 1936 there were but 9·7 per cent.

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Ca 177 S.U. 583 Unlike so many cities in the Soviet Union, Grozny never changed its name under the Soviet régime, despite the imperialistic history connected with it. As a matter of fact, it was the Soviet oil city of Grozny which spelled the doom of the Chechens and not the little fortress which

1 [Cf. category 116, pp. 186-188, R1 Sov. Union 21: Kolarz - Analyst]
2 [Cf. category 116, p. 186, R1 188 Sov. Union 21: Kolarz - Analyst]

ment on 'serious shortcomings and mistakes' committed in Kabarda in 971
the field of national policy. It stressed that conditions in Kabardinian 191
education were in conflict with the constitution of the A.S.S.R., which stipulated the right of the Kabardinian people to schools in their own language.

Although the Kabardinians are by far more numerous and advanced 975
than the peoples of the Soviet Far North, they suffer from the same acute shortage of national teaching-personnel which has been fatal to the national culture of many a minor Soviet nationality. Thus in 1948, the Kabardinian teachers' training college at Nalchik had but fifty-six Kabardinians out of a total of 559 students.[17]

It is to be expected that the survival of a truly Kabardinian culture 167
and Kabardinian language will become even more remote with the 162
increasing pressure of Slav colonization. Between 1926 and 1935 alone the number of Russians and Ukrainians in the Kabardinian A.S.S.R. more than doubled; it increased from about 37,000 to 93,000. This increase was partly due to immigration, partly to the inclusion in Kabarda of a number of Cossack villages in 1932. After the war the numerical relation between 'natives' and colonists changed to the detriment of the former, owing to the forcible departure of the Balkars.* Moreover more Russian colonists came into the country to staff new factories springing up around Nalchik.

* [Cf. category 631, p. 193 - - Analyst]

THE CIRCASSIANS – A RESERVE OF SOVIET MIDDLE EAST POLICY

For the benefit of the remnants of the Circassian people, the Soviet 631
Government set up two Autonomous Provinces in the western part of 162
the North Caucasus area; the Cherkess Province in the Caucasus foothills and the Adyge Province in the Kuban plain.

Surrounded as they are on all sides by Russian territories these two national units have little chance of long-term survival. This applies in particular to the Adyge Province, whose capital – Maikop – used to be [361]
the third largest Russian oil centre after Baku and Grozny, before the development of the 'second Baku' between the Volga and the Urals.

Originally, Maikop was not included in the Adyge Province, which had a small Adyge majority in its initial stage (55·7 per cent various branches of Adyge, 42·7 per cent Russians and Ukrainians, and the rest made up of other Europeans and Armenians). The size of the Province was increased, however, before the war and the Adyge thus found themselves in the position of a minority. In 1930 the Adyge Province [141]
won doubtful 'fame' owing to its extraordinarily high percentage of disfranchized people. This was due to the arbitrary action of the local Soviet authorities, who had indiscriminately interpreted the terms of 'kulak', 'capitalist' and 'reactionary' with the result that 12 per cent of the entire adult population of the Province were deprived of their civic rights. — [Cf. cat. 116, p. 182 ff Sov. Union-Analyst]